

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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What They Are Saying:

"The only 'police brutality' occurring on a regular, wide-scale basis in New York City is that which is perpetrated against the police."

Philip Caruso, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, commenting on the hearings held by the House subcommittee on criminal justice. (Page 12:4)

Inquiry into NYC brutality lands on the rocks

A Congressional hearing into charges that New York City police officers have abused and brutalized blacks ended just 20 minutes after it began at a Harlem office building July 18, as an overflow crowd erupted into angry shouts and protests.

The hearing was conducted by Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, who is chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice. Conyers scheduled the hearing after the Rev. Calvin Butts, the minister of a Baptist church in Harlem, contacted him with allegations of brutality.

But Conyers adjourned the hearing before Mayor Edward Koch could present the opening testimony to the panel, saying, "The intense interest in the subject matter precludes us from going forward with this hearing."

Problems with the hearing began when an estimated 1,000 people showed up for the hearing, filling the 300 seats in the hearing room and spilling out into the corridors and onto the sidewalks. When loudspeakers that were to have kept the overflow crowd informed of the proceedings failed, the restless throng became angry.

As Representative Major R. Owens of Brooklyn began his opening remarks, a woman burst into the hearing room screaming, "You killed my son." Others joined in, shouting that the hearing was a "sham."

When order could not be restored, Conyers adjourned the hearing and said he would reschedule it for a later date. Although no date or place was set, many said the hearing probably would not resume until September.

Critics of the police charged that the interruption had been planned. Butts said, "This community was ripped off. The hearing was pre-arranged to be cancelled. It was a deal made by politicians."

The accusations of brutality against minority-group members began when a black student at Union Theological Seminary charged that he had been ver-



New York Mayor Ed Koch is escorted back to his limousine by bodyguards as an angry community resident tries to make her point about alleged NYCPD brutality toward blacks.

NYT Pictures/Vic DeLuca

bally abused and beaten by police officers who stopped his car in Harlem.

Police said the student was stopped because his car was missing a license plate and that he subsequently struggled with them and resisted arrest.

The student contacted Butts and later met with a group of ministers and other community leaders to discuss the problem. At the group's urging, Butts contacted Conyers and William Bradford Reynolds, the assistant U.S. attorney general for civil rights.

Those who charge that police have used excessive force against blacks then presented 32 cases of alleged abuses to Rudolph W. Giuliani, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Giuliani said four of the first 20 cases reviewed are still open, but that 16 contained no grounds for prosecution.

The central issues of the controversy

Continued on Page 12



A man with a bullhorn tries to settle the crowd that converged on the Congressional hearing in Harlem.

Wide World Photos

Police agencies facing new wave of bias suits

Since the 1960's, law enforcement agencies across the country have faced dozens of civil lawsuits charging discrimination against minorities and women in employment practices.

Now that most of those cases have been settled, the law concerning affirmative action has become much more clearly defined.

However, new questions of employment discrimination have arisen out of

the "answers" provided by earlier cases. Many law enforcement agencies now face charges of reverse discrimination, age discrimination and discrimination in determining layoffs policies.

Some recent and pending court decisions have begun to define these issues as well, according to one expert.

Emory A. Plitt Jr., assistant attorney general for the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,

says law enforcement officials should be aware of court rulings in all three areas.

The Bakke Legacy

In several cases that followed the famous reverse discrimination suit of the *University of California v. Allan Bakke* in 1978, in which Bakke claimed that affirmative action admissions policies denied him fair access to medical school, police departments have been charged with discriminating against white males

through their affirmative action programs.

Decisions in these cases have set several standards for acceptable affirmative action plans, Plitt said. The case law holds that such plans are acceptable if they:

¶ Do not remain in effect indefinitely. Hiring agreements must apply only until a specific date or racial balance has been

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...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Drowned cop's family wins dispute over death benefits

After a year-long dispute, the Illinois Police Association has agreed to pay a \$2,000 death benefit to the family of an Algonquin police officer who drowned while trying to rescue a youngster from a flood-swollen stream.

The association had refused to pay the family of Officer Larry Holder the \$2,000 benefit because IPA members decided the death did not meet the by-laws' requirement that the death be due to "violent resistance."

Holder died on July 22, 1982, when he plunged into a flooded stream to try to save a 14-year-old boy. He was swept away by the current, but the boy escaped.

Holder's family filed for benefits from the police association, but was denied. So Algonquin Lieut. Steve Schinkel organized a benefit dinner last September to raise the difference between the \$600

benefit awarded by the association for death by natural causes and the larger violent-death benefit. More than 1,000 citizens and law enforcement officers attended the fund-raiser, contributing about \$12,000, most of which has been used to establish the Larry Holder Scholarship Fund.

The family also challenged the association's decision about the benefit in McHenry County Circuit Court. Last month, the association agreed to pay the larger benefit after its motion to dismiss the case was denied.

Giddyap, horsie: Texas posse saddles burden of losing bet

A bet is a bet, after all.

The Tarrant County, Tex., Sheriff's Office recently lost a race with the Dallas County Sheriff's Office that was designed to prove whose posse was the faster. In a bet with Dallas County Judge Frank Crowley, the losing posse had to perform mounted maneuvers at the winning team's courthouse.

So after the race, the Tarrant County deputies pulled up at the old red courthouse and mounted their horses to pay off the wager. They rode around the building under the direction of Tarrant County Judge Mike Moncrief, with all the dignity due their fine mounts. They rode stick horses.

Strength in numbers: Hartford seeks beef-up to 500 officers

The Hartford Police Department has begun a recruiting drive intended to increase the number of minority officers in the department and to bring the force back to its authorized strength of 500 officers for the first time in 14 years.

The department has assigned five patrol officers to full-time recruitment duties and hopes to hire 51 recruits by next spring.

Police Chief Bernard R. Sullivan said the recruitment drive will focus on attracting minorities and women to the department. Sullivan has said that he would like the department to reflect the racial makeup of the community, where 55 percent of the residents are minority-group members.

Sullivan, who became chief last year, has often stressed minority hiring. About 23 percent of the Hartford officers are minority-group members but about 48 percent of the last police academy class, which graduated in May, was made up of minority officers.

The drive also will help meet citizen demands for increased foot patrols in the city's neighborhoods. Sullivan said. The department has hired 87 officers in the past year, building the force up from a low of 379 officers in 1979.

Department officials said they hope to attract at least 500 applications by recruiting in schools, employment and welfare agencies and civic groups.

NY suburb faces DoJ lawsuit over minority hiring, promotion

The U.S. Justice Department has sued the Suffolk County, N.Y., Police Department on charges that the police agency violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act by refusing to hire and promote women and minorities on an equal basis with men.

The suit was filed on June 24 by Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds. It charges that the Suffolk County department uses hiring stan-

dards that do not affect job performance but discriminate against blacks, Hispanics and women.

The suit also says that the department has made no effort to correct the disparity.

The Suffolk County Police Department is the 10th largest in the country, with 2,580 officers and 890 civilian employees. Less than one percent of the police officers are women and 2.3 percent are black or Hispanic. Of the civilian workers, 66 percent are women, 9 percent are black and 7 percent are Hispanic.

The department has no blacks or Hispanics above the rank of sergeant and no women above the rank of lieutenant, according to the Justice Department.

In the past 10 years, Suffolk County has hired 955 officers, including five blacks, 16 Hispanics and 27 women. The Justice Department says the hiring practices also violate various Federal revenue-sharing and funding requirements.

Wheeling and dealing: loans from pension fund go on ice

A proposal that would allow police officers in the Chicago suburb of Wheeling to obtain low-interest mortgage loans from the police pension fund has put city officials and pension board members at odds.

Under the program, the police pension fund would provide up to \$2.7 million to be used for mortgage loans to police officers. The 35 police officers covered by the program would be eligible for loans of up to \$60,000 at 9 percent interest.

Jack Kimsey, president of the pension fund and a sergeant in the Wheeling Police Department, said the proposal is "a proactive approach to utilizing monies that are just sitting in the bank in a way that will help officers before they retire."

He said many officers are years away from retirement and could benefit from a mortgage loan immediately.

But city officials have filed suit against the pension board to stop implementa-

tion of the program. They claim that the program would mean a substantial loss of income to the pension fund that could be generated if the money remains invested in various bank funds.

Officials have predicted that the program would lose \$2.4 million over 30 years.

Kimsey said the pension board will meet in early August to decide whether to begin the program, and city officials have agreed to withhold further action on the suit until after that meeting.

The suit also charges that state law requires the pension fund board to seek safe investments with the highest potential return, and that the mortgage loan program does not meet those requirements.

Pension board members assert that city officials have overestimated the loss in interest income. They say that pension funds belong to the officers covered and can be used to benefit the officers in ways other than pension payments.

The state of the art: Maryland wins crime-prevention award

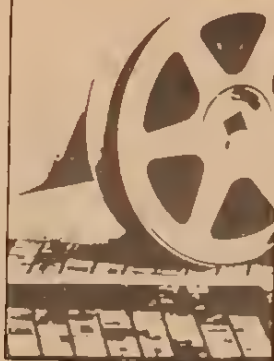
Maryland has become the first state to receive a citation from the National Crime Prevention Coalition, winning an award for the activities of the Maryland Crime Watch and the Maryland Crime Prevention Association.

Maryland Governor Harry Hughes accepted the award from U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan during ceremonies in Washington last month.

The Maryland Crime Watch program is sponsored by the state Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to help prevent crime by setting up watches among neighbors. The Crime Prevention Association brings together community leaders and law enforcement officers interested in promoting crime prevention.

This is the first year the national coalition has presented an award for state activities.

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Editor _____

Peter Dodenhoff

Operations Manager _____

Marie Rosen

Operations: Evelyn Otero (production), Gerard Paulino (subscriptions), Linda Sanders (editorial).

Publisher _____

Michael T. Farmer

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Robert McCormack, Avery Eli Okin.

Correspondents: John Angell (Alaska); Tom Gitchoff, Ivar Paur, George Felkenes (California); Phillip Maimone (Colorado); Jack Dowling (Delaware); Claire Villarreal (District of Columbia); Dennis Keefe, Martin Murphy, Anthony N. Potter Jr., Darrel Stephens (Florida); John Granfield (Georgia); Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan O. Hracek, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts (Illinois); Larry McCard (Indiana); Galen Janeksel (Kansas); Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcara (Kentucky); Joseph Bunce Jr. (Maryland); Anne Adams, James Lane, George Sherill (Massachusetts); Kenneth Griffin (Michigan); Kenneth Bovasso (Mississippi); Eugene P. Schwartz, Robert Shockey (Missouri); Kenneth Bovasso (Nebraska); Dorothy Guyot (New Jersey); Anne F. D'Amico, Alan P. Kaplan, Philip Monti, Mildred Schachinger, Tom Ward (New York); Gary Willis (North Carolina); Steven Rice, Martin Schwartz, Charles Walker (Ohio); William Parker (Oklahoma); Ron Willis (Oregon); Zebulon Casey, Robert Kotzbauer, Tom Landers (Pennsylvania); Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island); William J. Mathias, Larry McMicking, David L. Rathbone (South Carolina); Michael Braswell (Tennessee); Joe Schott (Texas); L. Del Mortensen (Utah); Tom Spratt (Virginia); Larry Fehr (Washington); Dan King (Wisconsin).



A Denver police officer sprays tear gas in the face of a disruptive fan during the donnybrook that followed the USFL championship game on July 17. Wide World Photo

Denver revamps moonlight policy after football fracas

A melee between Denver police and unruly fans after the United States Football League championship game last month has led Denver Mayor Federico Pena to lay down stricter rules for police moonlighting.

About 500 fans battled more than 100 police officers, half of them working as off-duty security guards, for 30 minutes after the Michigan Panthers defeated the Philadelphia Stars July 17. The melee began as officers tried to prevent fans from tearing down the goal posts and ended in 17 arrests and at least eight injuries.

In the aftermath of the fight, Pena announced that in the future, off-duty work by Denver police officers at major entertainment events will be approved by the chief of police.

But Pena joined Chief Robert Shaughnessy in denying that the police officers involved had used excessive force. Shaughnessy said videotapes showed that fans threw beer bottles and chunks of turf at police, and one man was filmed as he planted a flying karate kick

on an officers chest.

Pena said an "inflexible" rule by the USFL that did not allow the goal posts to be carried off contributed to the fracas, as did free distribution of beer at a tailgate party sponsored by the Miller Brewing Co. before the game.

But Pena also said any specific complaints of mistreatment will be investigated. "We want to hear about anyone who feels he or she was mistreated or who witnessed something they thought was improper," he said at a news conference.

The review of moonlighting assignments by the chief is the second administrative change concerning off-duty work in eight months. Last November, then-Mayor William McNichols ordered several police officers to stop acting as brokers for other officers in obtaining off-duty jobs.

The order prohibited officers from collecting a fee for arranging outside work and set up a coordinator of off-duty work within the department.



In this photograph taken from a TV monitor, a fan is seen planting a flying karate kick on the chest of an approaching policeman as officers moved in to quell a post-game disturbance at Mile High Stadium in Denver KBT Channel 9 Denver

Use-of-discretion standards get mixed reviews in Colo. counties

Two northern Colorado counties, Boulder and Jefferson, have developed and adopted a set of written standards designed to help police and prosecutors make discretionary decisions about when to arrest and prosecute offenders.

The standards were first prepared for Jefferson County under a 1978 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, then adapted to the needs of Boulder County, according to Lieut. Hal Nees of the Boulder Police Department, who chairs the Boulder County standards committee.

The guidelines will "aid the officer in making the decision to issue a summons, book and release, or lodge in jail," according to a statement by Nees. "The prosecutor can look to the standards to find guidance for almost all facets of the case from the decision to charge, to the considerations involved in the offer of a disposition."

Alexander M. Hunter, the district attorney of Boulder County, said, "Discretion — the ability to evaluate each case on its own merits — remains at the heart of the prosecution function. The purpose of prosecution standards is not to restrict that discretion per se, but rather to provide understandable guidelines for its exercise."

In the Boulder County version of the arrest standards, which differ little from the Jefferson County version, police officers are given 24 determining factors to consider when making an arrest.

For each of those factors, which include everything from victim restitution to influence of alcohol or drugs, the arresting officer is given a brief discussion of how

that factor might affect the disposition of the case.

For example, the guidelines for making an arrest of a suspect where the victim or witness is hostile or unwilling to cooperate say in part, "Refusal of witnesses to become involved or otherwise assist in prosecution may substantiate the use of non-charging or of leaving charges open for review . . ."

"The officer must realize that absent the desire of a victim to initiate action, cooperate and testify against a defendant in a criminal proceeding, little likelihood of conviction exists. However, assessments by the officer of possible victim intimidation and overall gravity or harm inflicted should be closely scrutinized in determining appropriate resolution."

Some of the guidelines make more substantial recommendations. For example, officers are instructed to consider the relationship between the offender and the victim: "The more known an offender to the victim, the more appropriate non-incarceration, charge open for review status becomes. This indication is based upon low probability of formal or informal follow-up by the victim."

"Assessment of filing of charges after sufficient cooling period is warranted particularly in highly emotional situations."

Nees said the guidelines, which went into effect in Boulder County on July 1, were received with reactions ranging from hostile to positive, with "most on the neutral to positive side."

He said those who were hostile to the Continued on Page 13

Three exclusionary-rule cases to get Supreme Court once-over

The U.S. Supreme Court has granted review in three cases that question the use of the exclusionary rule to bar evidence from trial, thus guaranteeing that the question of limiting the exclusionary rule will remain alive for at least the next Court term.

The Court agreed to hear the cases less than a month after it declined to rule on a similar challenge to the exclusionary rule in an Illinois narcotics case. In that case, the Justices ruled 6-to-3 that the question of illegally seized evidence should not be considered because the lower court had not had a chance to debate the issue.

The three cases accepted June 27 do not present that problem and the acceptance of three cases involving one legal principle — an unusual move for the Court — seems designed to assure that procedural problems will not postpone an exclusionary-rule decision a second time.

The three new exclusionary-rule cases are brought by prosecutors in Massachusetts, Colorado and the Justice Department.

One, *Massachusetts v. Shepard*, is an appeal from the Massachusetts Supreme

Judicial Court. That court overturned a murder conviction on the grounds that a search warrant used to obtain evidence was defective, saying that the exclusionary rule required suppression of such evidence.

It is the type of case that has provoked many who support revision of the exclusionary rule. The warrant was obtained on a Sunday. When police officers could not find the proper form for securing a warrant, they used an outdated form.

Although that technicality was the only defect in the warrant and the judge who issued it was shown to have acted in good faith, the court ruled that evidence seized under the warrant had to be excluded.

In a second case, *Colorado v. Quintero*, police acted without a warrant and arrested a man after a neighbor informed them the man was behaving suspiciously and they observed him waiting for a bus with a television set under one arm. The court ruled that the police did not have probable cause for the arrest, and that a "good faith" exception to the exclu-

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People & Places



The long legs of the law

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Police Officers Kevin Allen (l.) and Franklin Adderley get looks of approval from two beachgoers as they walk their beats in tan shorts, which are being tested as a possible summer uniform for the department. The two, who were the only volunteers to test the garb, say they have gotten some hoots from local tavern bouncers. Allen said citizens seem to love the shorts, but added that fellow officers have been "rather abusive."

Wide World Photo

Baltimore County cops on the way up

Ten Baltimore County police officers were recently promoted in ceremonies conducted by County Executive Donald P. Hutchinson and Police Chief Cornelius J. Behan.

Those promoted were: Capt. Philip G. Huber, commanding officer of the planning and budget division, to major; Capt. Michael D. Gambrell, executive officer of the field operations bureau, to major; Lieut. James M. Beatty, commanding officer of the traffic division, to captain; Lieut. Robert E. Mauldin Jr., commanding

officer of the training division, to captain; Sgt. Richard H. Heaps of the technical services bureau, to lieutenant; Sgt. Donald L. Shinnamon of the public information office, to lieutenant and shift commander at the Woodlawn precinct; Corporals John W. Cluster Jr. and David C. Dudley, to sergeant, and Police Officers George Bandurchin Jr. and Gary W. Hamilton, to corporal.

Sgt. Paul Waclawski, a 15-year veteran, has been named to replace Shinnamon in the public information office.

Moving into the executive suite in NYC

The New York City Police Department has promoted two field commanders to fill vacancies in its top administration.

Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire named Robert J. Johnston Jr., commander of Patrol Borough Brooklyn South, as the new chief of patrol and Raymond L. Jones, commander of Patrol Borough Bronx, as acting chief of organized-crime control.

Johnston, 54, has been in the department for 32 years and has also headed the Special Operations Division. He replaces Joseph F. Veyvoda, who retired.

Jones, 57, is a 35-year veteran of the department and previously was com-

mander of detectives in Brooklyn. He succeeds Daniel J. Courtenay, who is on sick leave. Courtenay has told McGuire that he will soon retire and McGuire said Jones will become the permanent chief when he does.

In their new positions, Johnston and Jones are outranked by only one other uniformed officer, Patrick J. Murphy, the department's chief of operations.

Two deputy chiefs also have been promoted. Robert Conlangelo, commander of detectives in Brooklyn, was named to replace Johnston and John P. McCabe, of the Patrol Borough Queens, replaced Jones.

Ohio State prof to occupy Texas-sized chair

Simon Dinitz, a sociology professor at Ohio State University, will hold the Beto Chair in Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University this fall.

As a visiting professor at Sam Houston, Dinitz will teach a doctoral level course in "Prison Riots in the 20th Century" and oversee research into prison riots.

Dinitz, a member of the Ohio State faculty since 1951, has received numerous awards for his work in criminology, including the American Psychiatric Association's Hofheimer

Prize for his study of the hospitalization of schizophrenics, the American Society of Criminology's Sutherland Award and an award from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education as one of the five best professors in the country in 1981.

The Beto Chair, which Dinitz will hold for one semester, is named in honor of George J. Beto, distinguished professor of criminal justice at Sam Houston and former director of the Texas Department of Corrections.

Former G-man gets top NY state police post

Donald O. Chesworth Jr., the District Attorney of Monroe County, N.Y., has been confirmed as the new superintendent of the New York State police.

Chesworth, who served as a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for six years before moving into law, was nominated by Governor Mario Cuomo, rounding out Cuomo's criminal justice appointments. He replaces William G. Connelie, who had served as head of the state police since 1975.

Chesworth had been the Monroe Coun-

ty District Attorney since 1981, and had also served as first assistant and second assistant district attorney between 1976 and 1981.

During his years with the FBI, Chesworth served as a criminal investigator, a legal adviser within the FBI and an instructor on legal matters to other law enforcement agencies. From 1969 to 1972, he supervised all Federal organized-crime investigations in the Monroe County area.

Chesworth, 42, received his law degree in 1966 from Yale Law School.

DC's longest retired cop dead at 95

The oldest retired member of the Washington, D.C., police department died recently at age 95. He had been retired for 66 years.

Richard T. Thrift served the Metropolitan Police Department for five years. His short career ended in February 1917 when his horse slipped on ice and fell on him. The accident brought on

tuberculosis and although Thrift regained his health, he was not able to pass the police physical exam.

On Thrift's last birthday, Police Chief Maurice Turner made him an honorary sergeant and promised Thrift another promotion to honorary lieutenant on his 100th birthday. Thrift recalled his days of the force, which then had 730 members and paid \$75 a month, by saying, "In those days, when a policeman said do this and do that, people would do it."

Thrift died of pneumonia May 29 at Greater Southeast Community Hospital.

Officer names chief

Major Charles Wren of the St. Louis Police Department has been appointed police chief in East St. Louis, Ill.

Wren was appointed June 15 to replace Bruce Morrison, who resigned late last year to become chief deputy sheriff of St. Clair County, Ill. Wren is a native of East St. Louis and a 30-year veteran of the St. Louis Police Department.

Wren's appointment was approved by the East St. Louis City Council on a recommendation by Mayor Carl E. Officer.

Third time around

The town of Lakefield, Minn., has chosen a patrol officer fired from nearby St. Joseph, Minn., to head its three-member police department.

Randy Bush, who was fired from the four-officer force in St. Joseph last August after a citizens' group accused him of using excessive force on the job, was hired despite his controversial background.

Bush has appealed his firing from the St. Joseph department to the district court, but has said he has not decided whether he will return to St. Joseph if the firing is overturned. An arbitration board has upheld the firing.

Before joining the St. Joseph department in 1979, Bush had resigned from the Brainerd, Minn., Police Department on similar charges of using excessive force. He was tried on the most serious charge and acquitted. The other charges were dropped when he resigned.

Great scott!

Until recently, Scott A. Stutesman, 24, was the student president of the Texas Corrections Association chapter at Sam Houston State University. When he completed his course work there last month, he reported to the Texas Department of Corrections — as an inmate.

Stutesman pleaded guilty in February to a charge of stealing more than \$200 from the home of an acquaintance. He was sentenced to two years in prison, but the judge deferred the start of his term until he finished his studies.



Morgan

Bombs away

Sergeant Bobby Morgan and Officer George DeLoach of the Houston Police Department's bomb squad have been named to receive the Distinguished Service Award from the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators for their work during a bomb crisis at a Gulf Oil plant in Cedar Bayou last year.

Morgan and DeLoach also received expenses and tuition for a bomb technicians' training conference in Seattle, Wash., as special recognition from the Gulf Oil Chemicals Co.

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Buddy, can you spare a fin?

The last thing a sheriff's deputy in Platte County, Neb., would expect in the course of a day's work would be a report of sharks swimming in a flooded grain field. Still, a unit was sent to investigate, and the sighting turned out to be the work of an unidentified farmer, who had placed fin-like pieces of metal from a windmill in the waters alongside a county road. The incident added a little levity to the frustrating high-water problems being experienced in the area.

Wide World Photo



Behind the blue curtain:

The nature and effects of the police subculture

One of the most unique and interesting characteristics of the law enforcement profession revolves around the job-related subculture that is inherent in all police organizations. This very loyal, conservative and tightly-knit informal

present, would be a secondary consideration.

Historically, the American police system has evolved as a paramilitary organization primarily concerned with the clearance (preferably by arrest) of criminals. The measurement of success of such activity has been and still is provided by clearance rates. Hence, a major focus of the police can be attributed to crime control with little or no historical emphasis given to social service. Indeed, the *raison d'être* for the existence of police centers on the fear of crime. Police officers are viewed as authority figures in whom legal powers are invested to deter and arrest those individuals involved in non-conformist or threatening behavior.

This public expectation is reinforced by the very presence of the police: dressed in a distinctive uniform, displaying an authoritative badge and armed with an offensive weapon. Additionally, an exploitative media emphasizes not the service aspects of the law enforcement role, but the exciting ideal of "catching bad guys and suppressing evil" — all of which is synthesized and sensationalized into a romantic plot where the hero is the police officer, characterized as being infallible, very masculine, and always the winner as justice prevails.

Unfortunately, the police arena is quite different than this role perception suggests. The problem is exacerbated by a public that expects its police to perform by the standards of this fantasy. Hence, we find individual police officers unable to cope with the dilemma of what can be done vs. what is expected to be done. The natural result is an alienation of police groups from the rest of society.

Political and legal demands

Aside from a distorted and often perverted societal concept of the police occupation, the individual officer must be fully aware of the thin line he or she walks between community acceptance and legal standards. Such problems flourish in enforcement techniques concerned with so-called "victimless" crimes. The issue at hand may not be the actual breaking of a criminal sanction, but the acceptance of a societal habit, i.e., prostitution, gambling, marijuana use.

Then, too, there are compounding political elements which alter the issues as to enforcement or acceptance. Uniquely, though, the issue is not left to the discretion of the individual officer but is

often the product of timely intensity. This phenomenon usually occurs during an election year when a local politician takes it upon himself to initiate a policy reform concerning one of the many local tahoos, all of which may or may not have been a relevant legal demand on the police prior to this proclamation.

All of this provides a rather frustrating environment in which to work, as the rules may appear to change on a daily basis. From the perspective of the individual personality, police work does not change — the function of maintaining social order in spite of political and legal

delinquency, such as corruption, alcoholism or drug abuse. The saddest aspect of this predicament is the inevitable result. As one becomes frustrated, the police officer turns to illegal or unethical means to accomplish goals, which results in a demise of the case and character, which in turn produces further frustration and cynicism. The individual officer is soon caught in a downward spiral all too often ending in embarrassment to the department and the officer, rejection and termination, alcoholism, drug abuse or even suicide.

Agency policies and regulations

From an internal perspective, role conflict and the inherent perceptions and distortions provide an organizational environment often characterized by distrust, paranoia and suspicion. The hierarchical and paramilitary structure of police agencies not only heightens frustration through limitations on career advancement and rigid forms of communication, but also provides the intensity for strict informal groups. It is this latter point which segregates officers from mid- and upper-level management and cements the cohesiveness of each group toward opposing ends. The individual officer, who must remain in rank for a set number of years before possible promotion, suffers the consequences of a system which perpetuates the "Peter Principle" and addresses issues of policy that is characterized by backward, chaotic and lethargic manners. The result is an accentuation of two groups: officers and managers. While managers are viewed as being too removed from the street and too involved in politics, the officers are stigmatized as incompetent, in need of tight control, and dependent upon guidance for every move or decision. Again, the situation is compounded by several intervening variables.

First, there is the necessary adoption of internal affairs units, which fall into a very precarious situation. Internal affairs personnel, often recruited from line officer positions, can only "win" (or be rewarded) by the demise of a fellow officer. They are placed in one of the several "Catch-22" situations present in the police arena, which leads to the most dramatic perplexity concerning agency regulations. All too often the officer is faced with an incident that just cannot be regulated. No matter how thorough the

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'The public expects police to perform by the standards of a fantasy. The natural result is an alienation of police groups from the rest of society.'

demands remain the same. Thus, we observe police officers carrying forth this predetermined activity regardless of the consequences. Officers perform "bad" searches, harass certain individuals and selectively enforce certain regulations despite the possible outcome of the case, rather than allow a potential suspect to believe there was nothing "legally" the police could do.

This unfortunate situation has two greater pitfalls. First, the individual officer becomes frustrated by legal constraints and the criminal law and perverts these demands into a means of protecting the "bad guy" and complicating the arrest of said individuals. This situation often deteriorates to a point where the individual officer rationalizes an abuse of discretion, or brutality, or discriminatory enforcement as "street justice." Secondly, frustration becomes so intense that a feeling of apathy and cynicism overcomes the individual personality, resulting in a loss of productivity for the department and all too often serving as a catalyst for further

PUBLIC FORUM

Commentary

By ROBERT W. TAYLOR

organization has been recognized and studied by a number of scholars, including James Q. Wilson, Albert Reiss, Jerome Skolnick, Herman Goldstein and V.A. Leonard. Their inquiries have examined the police officer's working personality, the informal and secret codes of police and role confusion between the public and the police. And, as Leonard concluded, this subculture produces a tremendous effect on the action and behavior of individual police officers. It is this effect that is scrutinized here.

In an effort to understand this occurrence, it is imperative that one understand the police world as a uniquely different arena, characterized by specific elements not found in any other occupation. Although the intensity of the police subculture and its associate characteristics vary from department to department, these elements, Leonard notes, provide the framework by which a "multi-faceted" police personality comes into existence. And, while this personality takes on various forms (such as exhibited by authoritarian, suspicious, paranoid, aggressive and/or cynical traits), it is these elements in combination with such a powerful subculture that force the individual personality into a number of consequences, none of which are beneficial to the person or the department.

Public expectations

There is currently a debate within law enforcement as to the most desirable role for the police. Basically, the question reduces to whether the police should limit their activities involving the provision of social and emergency services. Within the strict law enforcement concept, all efforts would be directed toward the apprehension and processing of the criminal. The social service concept would structure police service to maintain order and to act as social service agents. Law enforcement, while still

New wave of discrimination lawsuits rolls ashore

Continued from Page 1

Are based on evidence of discriminatory practices in the department. Affirmative action plans in agencies where there is no proof of past discrimination have been found to constitute reverse discrimination. Prior discriminatory practices can be proven by showing that a police department uses unvalidated hiring procedures that have a disparate impact on some segments of the population or by showing disparity in the number of minority or female employees hired when compared to the number of white males.

Are the only approach offered to cor-

rect the problem. If another reasonable approach has been offered, the affirmative action plan may not stand up in court, Plitt said.

Plitt said the most important holding in reverse discrimination suits so far has been that affirmative action plans "can never be used to perpetuate [a department's] racial balance."

Senior service

A decision handed down on March 2 by the U.S. Supreme Court, in which a Wyoming fish and game supervisor challenged a policy of mandatory retirement at age 55, could leave state and local law enforcement agencies' mandatory retirement rules open to challenge.

In the case, *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission v. Wyoming et al.*, the Supreme Court upheld the extension of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to state and local governments. The 5-to-4 decision said that law enforcement agencies cannot set a mandatory retirement age unless "age is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation" of the department.

That means that if challenged in court, law enforcement agencies must prove that officers over the mandatory age cannot do their jobs adequately and that the retirement age is necessary to job performance.

In defending the mandatory retirement rule, attorneys for the State of Wyoming said it was needed to "assure the physical preparedness of Wyoming game wardens to perform their duties."

But Justice William Brennan wrote in the majority opinion that Congress's extension of the age discrimination act to state and local governments was "a valid exercise of Congress's powers."

In the dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Warren Burger said the decision allows Congress to dictate to local governments standards for hiring employees.

He wrote that the benefits of such a move don't "outweigh the very real danger that a fire may burn out of control because the firefighters are not physically able to cope; or that a criminal may escape because a law enforcement officer's reflexes are too slow to react swiftly enough to apprehend an offender; or that an officer may be injured or killed for want of capacity to defend himself."

The Court's decision does not mean that law enforcement agencies cannot set physical standards for officers in order to weed out those whose age makes them unable to do the job.

Plitt warned that police departments should be aware of the Wyoming decision. He said police had "better start looking at other factors than purely age" in setting retirement policies.

When the ax falls

A case now before the Supreme Court will decide whether Federal courts have the right to revise affirmative action plans to prevent layoffs from causing setbacks in minority hiring gains.

The case, for which the Court granted review on June 6, involves the Memphis Fire Department. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit upheld an earlier ruling that layoffs within the fire department could not negate affirmative action gains.

Labor unions have strongly opposed such modifications because they require police officials to ignore seniority in making layoffs. The issue has been a hot one in cities such as Boston and Columbus, Ohio. Another Supreme Court case involving the layoff of police officers in Boston was dismissed as moot after Boston authorities rehired all who had been laid off.

Plitt predicted that police departments will see more cases similar to the Memphis and Boston suits "if governments find themselves in a position of lesser and lesser revenues that force more reductions in personnel."

Exclusionary rule still faces Court scrutiny

Continued from Page 3

sionary rule passed in Colorado in 1981 did not apply because the police had used "mistaken judgment of law" in making the arrest.

The third case, *U.S. v. Leon*, is a narcotics case involving evidence seized under a search warrant after a lengthy police surveillance. The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that the police did not have probable cause for obtaining the warrant.

Death row population up again

The number of condemned prisoners in the United States continued to climb last year, with a record 1,050 inmates occupying cells on death row, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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The police subculture and the "Catch-22" dilemma

Continued from Page 5

standard operating procedures may be, there exists a variety of problems and situations that cannot be covered. Most police agencies recognize this fact. However, instead of concentrating on professionalizing police practices and the use of police discretion in these situations, a set of ambiguous and often vague policies is initiated to act as a "net" for non-regulated problems. Essentially, these policies place every officer in that same, infamous, Catch-22 position whereby one may be "damned if he does and damned if he doesn't."

For example, certain police agencies have detailed policies as to what circumstances must prevail before an officer can draw a weapon. Such a regulation, by its very nature, must be ambiguous, for it is literally impossible to delineate all the possible situations in which an officer may become involved. Essentially, this type of policy serves little good in controlling police behavior, as usually one or two alternatives permeate the individual officer's attitudes. One, "I'd rather be unemployed than dead." Thus, a rather callous observation and opinion concerning the ambiguity of the situation. And two, "I just won't put all the facts in my report." In other words, the department may inadvertently be promoting a cover-up situation by such naive policy-making. The solution to these agency demands lies in real professionalism. Instead of dwelling on control and regulation, departmental managers should emphasize the proper use of discretion through advanced and continued training. Professionalizing police discretion appears to be the only viable course of action.

The constant threat of danger

Although police work is not as dangerous as some other occupations, the unpredictability of the environment strengthens the police perception of possible life-threatening situations. Constantly on guard for hazardous situations, even in the most peaceable public context, individual officers tend to exhibit a mild form of paranoia. This situation is sporadically reinforced with close encounters to physical injury where seemingly harmless incidents erupt into violent nightmares. The inherent result is a severe separation between the public and the police and an intensification of police loyalty and retreatism, whereby one must depend upon his fellow officers for survival.

This behavior is often carried to an extreme end, many times characterized by a severe reluctance of police officers to relate the truth of events surrounding officer delinquency and corruption. Additionally, this condition carries over into the officer's social life, further bolstering the police subculture. Officers feel alienated from other parts of society, they distrust non-police personnel, fearing endangerment of physical and job-related security, and consequently seek refuge both on and off the job within a tightly knit, rather homogeneous, and mutually paranoid subculture. The consequences are often psychologically and emotionally devastating.

Personal mores, attitudes and beliefs

The police subculture is not only a relevant entity on the job but also an undeniable influence from the social perspective. It is characterized by strong peer pressure and a reputation-oriented process. Probably nowhere else is acceptance so important as in the police world. In some instances, survival on the streets

and employment security is dictated on the basis of achieving and maintaining approval of the peer group. For instance, countless "rookies" have lost their jobs by failing to pass the necessary probation period, not because they were poor police officers, but because they just did not make it in the subculture. They could not "drink with the guys" after work, or they enjoyed socializing with people other than police officers, or they did not respond to a rather sophomoric "macho image" involving the proof of one's virility in sexual promiscuity. In any event, the individual did not fit in.

The important realization of the police subculture is that it often acts as a surrogate family for those who have suffered an emotional or psychological setback (i.e., alcoholism, divorce, cynicism, frustration, etc.) and requires the constant feedback of others to provide support. Thus, the subculture reinforces

itself and promotes like ideals and concepts. This situation often initiates internal conflict on the part of the officers whose personal mores, attitudes and beliefs are not in line with those of the subculture. Imagine a closed and loyal peer group that places an extreme value on sexual permissiveness and alcoholic beverage consumption for acceptance. Further, one's worth as an officer may be directly dependent on such a reputation — even to the point of exercising illegal behavior, minor harassment or brutality on the job to maintain a level of acceptance within the subculture. To say the least, the police subculture is a radically different social entity, probably best captured by Joseph Wambaugh in such works as "The New Centurions," "The Blue Knight" and "The Choir Boys." Although exaggerating somewhat, Wambaugh points out that the job does corrupt and that the police subculture ex-

hibits a mechanism whereby one may release this corruption in a socially acceptable form.

What the public fails to realize is that police officers, more often than not, become the victims of their own subculture. The effects of this syndrome touch the lives of all those who come into contact with the police.

The pressure-cooker syndrome

One may view the police personality as existing in a pressure cooker, heated by a variety of elements that are present in the police world. The police subculture acts as a thermostat. The more one is immersed into it, the more pronounced and intensified become the elements. It is simply a matter of time until the pressure becomes so great that the cooker and ones personality explode, resulting in a variety of consequences detrimental to all involved. Certainly the department

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The power of the county

An interview with NSA's past president, Sheriff Walt Pellicer

Ernest Walton Pellicer was named for the sheriff in the Florida county adjoining the one where he grew up. Once, he remembers now, his namesake gave him 50 cents and told him not to spend it all in one place.

Back then, Pellicer had no ambition to follow in the sheriff's footsteps, intending instead to become a cowboy. Even when he joined the Putnam County Sheriff's Office as a deputy in June of 1949, he never dreamed of being sheriff. "I never thought about being sheriff," he says now. "Being sheriff never crossed my mind."

But after five and a half years in the sheriff's office, Pellicer ran for the seat vacated by his boss's death. He was elected, and has been elected seven more times since then.

Pellicer is now sheriff of a department with a \$2.4 million budget and 106 employees. He operates the 80-bed county jail and a 20-bed city jail, and is overseeing the construction of a new 320-bed jail.

During Pellicer's tenure, the Putnam County sheriff's office has grown — from a \$90,000 budget to one almost 30 times as large, from three deputies to 106 employees. During that time, Pellicer also was one of those who successfully fought to have Florida's sheriffs written into the county budgets

rather than operating on a fee system.

But Pellicer's concerns haven't been limited to Putnam County. Soon after he was elected, he joined the Florida Sheriffs' Association and two years later attended a convention of the National Sheriffs' Association. He said he "liked what he saw" and got involved.

He recently completed a term as president of the national group and turned over the reins of the organization to Cook County, Ill., Sheriff Richard Elrod at one of the groups best-attended conventions in June.

Under Pellicer, the sheriffs' group hired a new executive director and began placing more emphasis on the involvement of state associations. It also has begun more active lobbying on Federal legislation of interest to its members.

But none of that is what Pellicer talks about when he reflects on his many years in a career he never aspired to. Talking in a slow Southern manner, he says, "After 29 years, people depend on me as a county doctor in my county. And I enjoy helping people."

(This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Linda Sanders.)

'We hope to get Federal funds sent back down to the counties and to cut them fat cats out of it that was getting the money before it got to us. The administration has just squandered away a world of funds that we used to get through the old LEAA.'

the legislature and they believed what we were trying to do. We told them we needed this, that if a sheriff got crossed up with his county commissioners they could just shut the door on him and that was it and the people would suffer from it. Now we have the right to go to the cabinet and the governor and present our case. Last year, the governor and the cabinet wasn't too good to law enforcement. Some of them got some money and some of them didn't. But it still gives us that right and I think we need that right. I know my representative and my senator from my district, and they told me, "We were opposed to that until we found out what could happen to you provided that you didn't get along with your county commissioners. I know in some counties the sheriff gets crossed up with them and they just cut him off, with nowhere to go."

I've never appealed a budget. I have talked about it and filed one time letting them know that I intended to. They got all excited about the thing and called Tallahassee and a man came out of the comptroller's office to Putnam County. When he looked at my [budget], he went with me to look at my county commissioners and he just told them, "Gentlemen," he says, "there's no fat in the sheriff's budget. He might get more if he asked for it when he went up there." So they approved it as it was. That was the only time I've had that problem.

LEN: So sometimes the option of appealing the budget makes the county commission more willing to negotiate?

PELLICER: Right. It's a tool for negotiation, as I see it.

Politics and policing

LEN: Does the fact that most sheriffs are elected make their position inherently more political?

PELLICER: They're all political jobs. A chief's job is political. If he can't get along with the majority of the council and the mayor, his job's at stake. I've got to keep at least 51 percent of my constituents on my side. I've never had an election that close — I've always gotten 65 to 72 percent every time I've run — but it's political any way you look at it, whether it's appointive or not, because somebody has to elect the people to make the appointments.

LEN: Do you prefer being elected to serving in an appointed position?

PELLICER: I'd rather be elected by my constituents. If they don't like the way I run things, they can get rid of me. If they appoint me and the man who is the county manager or whatever his title might be that would hire me, if he got along good with his people, he could keep me there or run me off and I might be doing a good job. We need to keep a democratic system. I believe every constitutional officer that serves the public ought to be elected, not appointed.

LEN: In a state like Florida, where sheriffs are responsible for law enforcement as well as jails, is it a problem to combine the two duties? Some areas have set up separate corrections departments and taken that responsibility away from the sheriff. Do you think the duties should be separated?

PELLICER: I've said a few times I'd like to give my

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: What do you think has been your biggest accomplishment during your year as president of NSA?

PELLICER: One of the biggest things, I think, and one of the most important things is we have a new executive director. I was chairman of the committee that hired him, along with four other people — four of us were sheriffs and one a retired FBI agent that served on that committee. We hired the man I succeeded, Mr. [Cary] Bittick, as the new executive director. Shortly after he assumed his office, I was the president, so he and I had a meeting in Washington and we sat down and talked about some changes, that we thought we ought to get more involvement with the state associations. Up to that moment, a lot of the state associations' feeling was that they had no contact with the national office and they wanted to be involved. So we talked to the state execs of the respective states and the state presidents about forming them an organization. Then we would ask that the by-laws be changed to make part of them members of the executive board of this association. Those by-laws are being considered now, but they won't be voted on this convention. It'll be the next convention. The states now are real happy with what Mr. Bittick's doing and I've had very many of the state association presidents and execs come to me and say, "This is the greatest thing that ever happened to the state associations, what you've done to get more involvement with the states." I think that myself. This is one of the largest attended conferences that I've attended and the largest on record in 43 years. Whether we've done anything right, we've done something and the proof's in the pudding.

LEN: You have also established a legislative affairs committee. What is its purpose?

PELLICER: We have hired a man on a part-time basis that's going to work on the Hill, at the Federal level on new Federal laws, to keep us informed on what's going on so we can, hopefully, support them. We're passing some resolutions here [at the convention] tomorrow in support of some Federal legislation. It was my privilege to testify in Washington several weeks ago before a Senate subcommittee on juvenile justice. We're supporting that bill and I testified to it along with the International [Association of] Chiefs of Police and several other people in the criminal justice system. We hope our input will have some effect on passage of this bill to get Federal funds sent back down to the local counties and municipalities and try to cut them fat cats out of it that was getting part of the money before it got to us. The Administration has just squandered away a world of funds that we used to get through the old LEAA. Of course there's no LEAA now, but they're wanting to

send money back to a local level but they want to send it in such a manner where the benefit of the money will go to the people, not to create more bureaucracy.

LEN: Do you feel that LEAA wasn't doing that — distributing the money so that the people received the most benefit from it?

PELLICER: Very definitely. I served on the state board appointed by the governor and I served as a regional officer and it was very frustrating to see the people walking around at our state Capitol who just weren't doing nothing but walking around with attache cases, didn't know what direction to go in, just there as a political appointee, as far as I was concerned.

LEN: Are there other concerns besides the allocation of funds that are of particular concern to the NSA?

PELLICER: Well, I can't speak for the association on anything until it's been voted on.

What's on their minds

LEN: What do you think are the top concerns facing sheriffs right now? What are you hearing as you talk to sheriffs at this convention?

PELLICER: Well, you know, the economy in our country today is down. The unemployment is high, and where you have high unemployment you have more crime, and everybody is hollering, "Tighten up. Cut back." When you have that, John Q. Public gets left behind and they don't realize that until it's too late. We can't do the job if we don't have the money and today in our modern day and with all the new, scientific equipment we've got, it's very expensive to buy all of this equipment without money. I can say this, under the old LEAA program, the police and sheriffs throughout the United States fared real well on getting new communication equipment. In my county, I got a whole new set, a 24-hour recording machine that takes care of all of the complaints that come in and records them all. I got it for the five municipalities in my county. I tried to share and share alike and not take advantage of it, since I was on the board of the committee that was disbursing the money and I didn't want nobody saying, "The sheriff's trying to take advantage of us." So I tried to share and share alike.

But we have got a real problem today with the shortage of money. I just met with my board of county commissioners the other day and asked for eight more people on my staff. I got two and was told to add the five percent above what I had last year into the new positions. So that won't take care of the cost of living.

LEN: I understand that in Florida sheriffs are able to appeal their budgets directly to the state legislature.

PELLICER: That's correct. We were able to keep that alive. There was a bill to abolish that right, but we got to

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Pellicer of Putnam County, Florida

county the jails and this was one of those years. I told them if they'd just go ahead and take the jails, my budget would be cut in half. I told them all of my expense was in running the jail. And that's where all the lawsuits come from.

Different states are different. In some states the sheriff, he's the keeper of the jail and a process server and he doesn't do any criminal work. In my state, the sheriff is the constitutional officer and the chief law enforcement officer of the county and handles all of the criminal cases. If they're made by the local municipal police, they're turned over to us and we process them through and carry them on into the courts — of course we use the police officers as witnesses. In my county, my investigators are called by the city police to come in and handle cases.

LEN: So you have a great deal of responsibility for law enforcement and at the same time, I understand, will soon be administering a larger local jail.

PELLICER: We've got enough beds for 80 people in the present jail we're in and I've taken over the city jail, which will take care of 20. My county commissioners have just purchased 40 acres of land and let a contract to build a 320-bed jail. They're going to do it in phases, 160 at a time.

LEN: Can one person perform both jobs adequately?

PELLICER: Well, you find you a good administrator to run that jail for you. Fortunately, I've finally gotten a good one. I've had administrators and administrators, but I've got a good administrator now, doing a good job, a conservative operator, but we have to live up to the standards of state and Federal government in our jails, you know. You see, the sheriffs put the people in that jail and the county commissioners just don't want to take that responsibility. There's nothing in the statutes in our states that says the sheriffs got to run that jail. When I tell my county commissioners, "How about taking the jail?" they say, "Oh, no. We give you the money to run that. We don't want it." So I've got it.

It has its advantages and disadvantages. I've made a few enemies through the jail and I've made a lot of friends by it. I've helped a lot of people by putting them in jail and helping them get out of jail. It's just one of the tools that goes along with law enforcement, as I see it.

Between a rock and a hard place

LEN: Don't you sometimes get caught in the middle of the public demand to crack down on crime and the lack of space to house prisoners?

PELLICER: Very definitely. I have three judges in my county and once a month, we've got a saying, we have a "jail sweep." We meet with the three judges, the prosecutor and the probation and parole officer and my staff, and we sit down and decide who is the best risk to let out of jail to have room to be able to put more. We're all overcrowded. Overcrowding is the number one issue in the country's jails, with the standards now that's been set down by the Federal Government about floor space and all the other facilities, your television and goodies that go along with being a jail now. It's their right and they demand it and we have to live by it.

LEN: Does it bother you on those days you have to make those jail sweeps to say, "I'm going to let these people out."

PELLICER: Well, we're all human and we make mistakes. We turned out 17 one Friday and three of them were back in jail before Monday morning for larceny.

LEN: That must be frustrating.

PELLICER: Well, you don't let him out the next time you have a jail sweep. If you can't get along in this society, you get removed out of it.

LEN: What do you think of the Federal efforts there in Florida to curb drug trafficking? Are they helping?

PELLICER: They surely are. I asked our National Sheriffs' Association and our state association in Florida to pass a resolution asking the President to help us. At one time, we couldn't get any help out of the military and they had all the sophisticated equipment to let us know about drugs coming into the state of Florida out of the Caribbean. Finally, President Reagan recognized the fact that they could be of help. It did help

us but we've just run them further up the country into Tennessee and up north. They followed the coast on up and moved their operations further north, but it did help in Florida considerable. We were confiscating boats and airplanes down there wholesale and now they're getting them further up the line. In Florida at one time it was just a terrible thing the way the drugs were on both coasts. There's so much profit in that that a lot of people got involved, even some law enforcement officers.

LEN: So you think expanding these task forces to the 12 other cities is a good idea?

PELLICER: Very definitely so and I was very appreciative of the President taking the steps to do this. I know he had to really bear down on the military people to get involved because they were dodging that issue. They didn't want to get involved. But they have really done a good job in Florida.

Image consciousness

LEN: As a Southern sheriff, does the stereotype of the Southern sheriff that is portrayed in movies and television — the Burt Reynolds movies, Buford Pusser and others — does that stereotype bother you?

PELLICER: Yes, a lot of it does. You take this show that comes on Friday nights that Boss Hogg operates — I think that's a disgrace to law enforcement and the mayors of our country, because that's not the image of law enforcement or the mayors of our country, I'm sure. But people like to watch it. I think it's hilarious sometimes myself, some of those shows. But to our youth, it's a bad image. They mark us all alike.

LEN: Do you find any truth to the stereotype?

PELLICER: Well, some of it is true. I've known of counties and cities where these things are happening. Just like it does on the show.

LEN: But there are a lot of exceptions?

PELLICER: A lot of exceptions. Not everybody's bad. You're going to find a rotten apple in every barrel, though.

LEN: Do you see more young, well educated sheriffs being elected?

PELLICER: I surely do. Education is done a lot in training. We have real good training programs now throughout the country and in our state we require training. It's upgraded law enforcement, I'd say, 90 percent from what it was 30 years ago. I knew a sheriff in an adjoining county to me that served 36 years there and I



had him tell me on several occasions that when he left his county, he took his badge off because he didn't want people to know he was a sheriff. The sheriff's image was so bad in Florida at that time. But the governor doesn't remove many sheriffs any more. Once in a while, we had one removed a few weeks ago in Florida, and should have been removed. An adjoining county to me. The senate just affirmed the governor on his removal and they've appointed a new sheriff down there.

But education and the requirements and the training that we're getting now has really upgraded sheriffs in the state. We professionalized ourselves and we've done it ourselves. We had the initiative to ask for the law to upgrade us and the legislature passed these laws where we could upgrade ourselves. That was the only way we could do it because it takes money to do it. Now if you're a certified police officer in my state you have to go to school 320 hours to meet the requirements to be certified by the police standards. We never had police standards. All police officers that have arrest powers now have to be certified. I have to go to school 40 hours a year — I don't have to, but I do go. There's an incentive for me to go. It's worth \$2,000 a year to me. I go because I get something from it to upgrade myself as a sheriff and to be able to upgrade my department.

Team efforts

LEN: You have five municipal police agencies within your county. Do you have any problem with coordination with those agencies and do you think that is a problem for sheriffs generally?

Continued on Page 10



Accompanied by his wife, Pauline, Pellicer accepts a resolution and plaque from Florida Gov. Bob Graham (3d from right) and members of the governor's cabinet. The sheriff was cited for his achievements with the National Sheriffs Association.

The Sheriff's Star



How do you spell relief?

Galveston Motor Patrolman Nicholas Einecke (l.) proves he can direct traffic and quench his thirst at the same time, as he gets a snow cone from fellow officer Craig Tremonte during the hot 4th of July weekend. Motorists were backed up for hours while waiting for the Galveston-Bolivar Ferry.

Wide World Photo

Murphy calls for clearinghouse on US deadly-force statistics

Claiming that "there is no natural law that police intervention in...repetitive, atreet-level events of police tours of duty must end as frequently as they do in police gunfire," Police Foundation president Patrick V. Murphy urged Congress recently to support an expanded Federal program of data collection, research and training in the area of deadly force.

Murphy told the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice on June 16 that police chiefs and departments have a responsibility to honor their compact with the public by keeping "the use of force, notably deadly force, to a necessary minimum."

While noting "significant progress" in the past 15 years in limiting the use of force, Murphy said that "in some jurisdictions, the police still have a long way to go."

In order to "place the spotlight of public disapproval on the occasional rogue police department which permits repeated unjustified shootings," Murphy said the Justice Department should

"collect, verify and report annually by police agency" the number of police shootings in the United States.

The only statistics on fatal police shootings currently collected by the Federal Government — those compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics — are flawed, Murphy maintained, saying that the data may underestimate by as much as one-half the number of deaths due to police gunfire.

The research and training components of the Federal program proposed by Murphy might address such areas as "ways by which the police could use communication and persuasion, not their gun and the threat of excessive force to deal with certain law enforcement duties, he said.

"Most police shootings arise from incidents which, I believe, could be prevented by officers trained in tested alternatives to the use of deadly force," Murphy told the House subcommittee. "Prudence and persuasion can be as effective as the threat of deadly force in dealing with unruly and law-breaking citizens."

LEN interview: Sheriff Walt Pellicer of Florida

Continued from Page 9

PELLICER: I have no problem. I have had from time to time, but those police chiefs don't last long. The city fathers soon find out and they remove them. I have no jurisdiction over them. If I can't work with them, I just don't bother with them. We just go ahead — we're the chief law enforcement officers of the county. We don't go in and try to run over them, but if we get a call and we know there's been a crime, we go in and go ahead and work it.

In some sections of the country, that is a problem. I don't know of any personally right now, but I've heard about it being a problem in some sections of the country. It's a petty jealousy deal. You don't come in my backyard and I won't go in yours. In Florida, the constitution says the sheriff is the constitutional officer of the county. I had a state agency, one time one of their employees, told me that I shouldn't be involved in juvenile delinquency. I was there before they were created and people depended on me. When they called on me I acted. I had one in court one time and the juvenile people had to be there and she told the judge, she said, "The sheriff has no business in our business. He's the sheriff." He looked at her and he said, "Young lady, you know how he got his job? He was voted on by the people to do this job. You were just appointed by some bureaucrat." They didn't bother me no more neither.

The exclusionary rule 'deterrent'

LEN: I know that one of the issues that [was] going to be discussed at the NSA convention was the exclusionary rule. How do you feel on that issue? Do you support modifications to the exclusionary rule?

PELLICER: I'm going to support the exclusionary rule. There's a lot of talk about it, but my feeling is I'm going to support it.

LEN: Why?

PELLICER: It's a deterrent to us as law enforcement officers and I think we need it. We go into court and the lawyers, they're opposed to it. They don't want us to have that. I think it's a deterrent to our profession.

LEN: Do you think the deterrence balances out losing some otherwise good cases because of a technical error that an officer made?

PELLICER: Right. There's too many technicalities that ruins a lot of good cases, and it's human error and it's not intended to be. I think the judge sitting on the bench can find that out. He can rule that for us.

LEN: Another topic of discussion in Nashville was "Law Enforcement in the Year 2000." What do you expect to see?

PELLICER: You're going to see some changes. And I don't know whether they'll be good or bad. Some of them will be good and some of them will be bad, so we're just going to have to go down the middle of the road and weed them as we come to them and call them like we see

them and try to sell our point to the legislature. But there are going to be some definite changes. Some are to the benefit of us, some not.

LEN: Do you have any predictions as to what some of those changes might be?

PELLICER: Not at the moment I don't. But some of them are going to be pretty liberal. You can bet on it.

LEN: Do you think there will be a lot of changes in technology as well?

PELLICER: Yes, I think you're going to see some changes in technology, but I don't know just what they'll be. Things are moving so fast in this law enforcement field that the changes are hard to keep up with.

LEN: Since sheriff's roles differ so much from state to state, is it difficult for an association to represent all those people with all those different roles? You just spent a year trying to do that — was it hard?

'There are going to be some definite changes. Things are moving so fast in this field that the changes are hard to keep up with.'

PELLICER: It surely is. So many sheriffs, and not all of them either, but there's some sheriffs that just don't care. It's just a job and they're in there to get what they can get and get out. That's hard to say, but it's facts. The proof's in the pudding. If you look back over the record, it speaks for itself. The sheriff just don't do his job, so the state legislature makes state police and county police and the sheriff becomes just a custodian of that jail and serves processes. We've got two commonwealth states where they have a civil sheriff and a county sheriff. One serves civil processes and keeps the jail, the other one does the county policing. It's overlapping jurisdiction and the taxpayers are getting ripped off by it. I don't agree with that system, but we've got it and I can't do anything about it.

I have people who move into my county from the north and they get down there and they think they've got to call the Florida Highway Patrol to investigate a crime. The patrol tells them they've got to call the sheriff and they say where we lived, the sheriff didn't enforce the law, he ran the jails. The sheriff's a processor; he doesn't investigate crimes. They're not doing so much [tax collection] as they used to do. Years ago in my county, the sheriff was the tax collector. Back in the horse-and-buggy days, he was waylaid crossing a little ford and a fellow killed him, robbed him. That was before I was ever involved in the sheriff's department — before I was born, really.

On the run

LEN: You're up for election again next year. Are you go-

ing to run again?

PELLICER: At this moment I'm going to run.

LEN: Do you enjoy campaigning?

PELLICER: Well, it's time consuming. I feel like I'm depriving the public of my service when I'm campaigning. I hate to start, but after I get going I get wound up and don't let up. I knit one and purl two.

LEN: Does the time-consuming aspect explain why so many counties have gone from two-year terms to four-year terms?

PELLICER: I agree that's a bad situation, that two-year deal. It's very expensive to have elections. The public pretty well knows whether the man's doing the job and they're going to reelect him or vote him out. I think that's very right, for the citizens to pick who they want to serve them. As you said a while ago, it's a

political job, but I don't know any job that isn't political. If I go out here and try to get a job in private enterprise, it's political there. I've got to know somebody that I can sell myself to to get a job.

It's something that grows on you. People depend on you. I get calls about things that don't even pertain to law enforcement. I have a lot of elderly people that live in my county and they call me to help them. I have people that call me to help get their relatives in nursing homes and that don't come under my jurisdiction, but I know the people that manage them and know the people on those boards. I know the people that's out there and that's needing the help. I go to them and tell them John Doe is out there and he don't have enough money to live on, he don't have any family to take care of him, he's deteriorating and he needs to be in a nursing home. In 29 years, the people depend on you like they do a country doctor, in my county. And I enjoy helping people. Some you can't help. I even have people call me up and say, "I've got to have a house to move in. I don't have no house. Can you help me get in one of the low-rental houses." I say, "Lady, that don't come under any of my business, but I'll go talk to the lady that's the manager of it." Some I can help and some I can't.

LEN: You sound like you get a lot of satisfaction out of it.

PELLICER: Sleep well at nights. It don't bother me if somebody comes knocking on my door — I can go meet them because I haven't done anything wrong.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

We read and review:

Sentencing guidelines that don't add up

Sentencing By Mathematics: An Evaluation of the Early Attempts to Develop and Implement Sentencing Guidelines. By William D. Rich, L. Paul Sutton, Todd R. Clear and Michael J. Saks. Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1982. 238 pp.

First, the good news: This book is an extraordinarily important contribution to the literature on determinate sentencing. It would be a serious tragedy if anyone ever considered developing sentencing guidelines, again without a careful study of the issues and arguments raised here.

This project of the National Center for State Courts is not an attack on either determinate sentencing or sentencing guidelines. It is, however, a devastating point-for-point critique of the approach developed by the originators of the sentencing guidelines concept, and voluntarily adopted by several courts around the country with LEAA funding. In fact, devastating is not a strong

enough word. The attack is on the initial propositions, the guiding assumptions, the methodology of developing the guidelines, the impact on judicial decision-making and the general use of the guidelines in practice. That pretty much covers the field.

And now for the bad news: This is not a book to hang on the bathroom rack or to bring to the beach. It is a formidable, carefully constructed, sophisticated mathematical analysis which most readers will avoid like the black plague. There, of course, lies the rub. It is important that anyone interested in sentencing guidelines at least be familiar with the basic arguments here, especially the theoretical ones on the legal and moral bases of sentencing decision-making. Yet, in order to make such an attack and to be taken seriously, it was essential that the points be made carefully and thoroughly. Since most of the problems and analysis are statistical, most of the discussion is carried on at a level which would strain the average graduate stu-

dent, and most criminal justice faculty.

While it would probably help to have had a first-rate statistics course before tackling the book, it really is not essential. The authors take great pains to describe what they are doing and why, and most readers who make a serious effort should be able to follow the arguments. Further, unless one is currently planning to implement a voluntary sentencing guidelines program, following the mathematical arguments is not essential. Carefully reading the summary and perhaps skimming the book would be sufficient for most readers.

In the sentencing approaches studied here, attempts were made to develop an empirically based set of guidelines, which would be given to judges in an attempt to encourage them to sentence most offenders to an "average" sentence based on several factors about the particular case and offender. Here, four courts that adopted such voluntary guidelines were extensively studied: Denver, Philadelphia, Chicago and Newark.

The project here re-examined the data used to set up the Denver, Chicago and Newark studies, and looked at the impact of guidelines on sentencing in Denver, Chicago and Philadelphia. Without going into detail, the nature of a nonexperimen-

tal pre-test/post-test design such as this study is such that it is difficult to draw strong conclusions from a single statistic. Thus, a variety of statistical techniques was used in analyzing the data, with the sound presumption much like that used in a court of law in dealing with circumstantial evidence: When a wide variety of evidence continually points in the same direction, one's confidence in the accuracy of that direction is improved.

The attacks here begin at the beginning. The original sentencing-guidelines approach was intended to determine the "average" sentence judges had already given in the past to certain types of offenders, and to make that information available to judges to push them toward sentencing all offenders to that average. Thus, the disparity which comes from giving wildly different sentences to very similar offenders in the same court would be eliminated.

This approach, the authors argue, has several problems. If, for example, a court has several judges who believe in severe sentences and several who favor lenient sentences, the "average" will be in between, set at a level that every single judge thinks is wrong and theoretically

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Explaining crime — sort of

Explaining Criminals. By Gwynn Nettler. Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Co., 1982. Vol. 1 of a four-volume series. 220 pp.

"Explaining Criminals" doesn't really explain criminals per se. The reader does not get a direct line into what may constitute criminal behavior as opposed to non-criminal behavior (although this distinction may appear in subsequent volumes). The author does advise that "this is a book that tells a story. It reads best from beginning to end."

Professor Nettler analyzes the influences that may affect the course of one's life. She does this by focusing on segments of individual "careers" — childhood, education, marriage, vacations, and so on as provided by the literature and scientific study. Nettler highlights what she believes to be essential in understanding human behavior and freely concedes that her work is not

totally inclusive due to constraints of brevity. Therefore, she offers various principles, tentatively formulated, that could be "applied to the interactions of any life." And so they can. The principles provide themes that are comprehensive and heuristic, but they are not pursued in great depth because the author's intent is to "provide an introduction to the study of social behavior."

Because of the title "Explaining Criminals" and the setup of each chapter in Volume 1, the reader is led to believe that, at least by the final chapter, he will come away with some clear insight into the classification of people known as criminals. Such a reader will be disappointed. The themes and principles are not applied to the criminal. There are some examples of and references to the criminal, but they are few and seem to be included more as tokenism rather than as substantive observations.

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Well-written 'cookbook' shows how to get more bang for other people's bucks

The Administration of Sponsored Programs. By Kenneth L. Beasley, Michael R. Bingerson, Oliver D. Hensley, Larry G. Hess and John A. Rodman. San Francisco, Calif.: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1982. 433 pp.

As the title suggests, "The Administration of Sponsored Programs" provides the reader with information concerning the operation, management and administration of programs sponsored through funds obtained outside of the organizations normal funding sources. The book is no mere management theory book — it is, as the authors intended, a solid, well-written "cookbook" approach to developing, managing and evaluating projects funded by outside money.

The authors note, "Sponsored program administration refers to a broad field of activity or a major function within an

organization. . . . Sponsored program administration is practiced by such organizations as colleges and universities, hospitals, businesses, profit and non-profit institutions, and governmental agencies at the local, state and Federal levels." While they assert that the book will be useful to all the previously listed organizations, most of the examples used are connected with applications to higher education.

The introduction in part one presents a short history of the development and scope of sponsored-program administration, the role of project administrators, and goals, policies and suggested organizational structures. The authors provide quite a lot of information as to the structure of sponsored-program administration offices in small, medium

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

The End of the Beginning

by

Richard Pearson, Theodore K. Moran, James C. Berger, Kenneth C. Laudon, Janice R. McKenzie, Thomas J. Bonita III

Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning is the result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in American colleges and universities. The authors based their findings and conclusions upon 250 questionnaire surveys among respondents in 37 states at 146 institutions, campus visits for interviews at 14 universities, and a content analysis of college catalogs. In addition, an advisory committee appointed by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences contributed guidance and suggestions on methodology and, based on a second questionnaire, confirmed and extended the findings of the authors.

The study examines a sector of postsecondary education that grew intensively during the late 1960's and 1970's when other sectors faced dwindling enrollments, limited budgets and marginal growth. During two decades, the authors found, an early emphasis on vocationalism in criminal justice education was replaced by academic programs developed in the humanities, the social and behavioral sciences and professional subjects. They examine a professoriate that strongly emphasized practical experience but later developed traditional academic credentials. They describe new and distinctive ways that were developed to teach non-traditional students, including mid-career police officers and other criminal justice practitioners.

They conclude that criminal justice education has, in only two decades, become a vital part of the curriculums in American colleges and universities. They also attempt to define some of the current and future problems for educators, including the need for scholarship and research, the tension between general liberal arts studies and professional studies in criminal justice, vague educational objectives which need clarification, and the quality of criminal justice education.

Criminal Justice Education will be of interest to criminal justice educators at college and universities and to law enforcement practitioners who are concerned with the development of their field. For educators generally, this book provides evidence that higher education has not lost its capacity for innovation and growth.

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\$5.50

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NYC officials deny charges of pervasive brutality against blacks



Police Commissioner Robert McGuire (2d from left), Mayor Edward Koch and retired Chief of Patrol William Bracey await their turn to address the Congressional panel before the hearing was called off.

NYT Pictures/Vic DeLucia

Continued from Page 1

are whether the problem of brutality is pervasive and whether measures set up to prevent and investigate brutality are adequate. Many say that the Civilian Complaint Review Board, set up by Mayor John V. Lindsay after allegations of widespread police abuses in 1966, is ineffective and that citizens are reluctant to report abuses because they believe nothing will be done.

But city and police officials have argued that New York City Police Department does not face a pervasive problem with brutality, and union leaders have called the civilian review board an "inquisition."

Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire said in remarks prepared for the hearing. "If one compares the total number of complaints of police misconduct against the approximately 1 million moving violations in traffic incidents, the approximately 3 million responses to 911 calls and the millions of daily contacts, the rate of complaint is placed in some perspective."

He and Koch pointed to the number of complaints received by the civilian review board, saying that although the

number of complaints is up 38 percent overall, the number of complaints that officers had used excessive force causing injury dropped 30 percent in the last year.

"Brutality complaints are down by 30 percent," Koch said. "In the area of racial discourtesy, complaints are up, and that has to be attended to. Racial slurs and discourtesy can cut just as deeply into your soul as physical brutality."

Koch, who was reported to have devoted unusually long hours to preparing his statement for the hearing, concluded the statement by saying that he is "truly sorry" if he has "offended" anyone, but emphasized that he has told police officers that if anyone is found guilty of brutality, "We will discipline you, suspend you and fire you."

Philip Caruso, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, called the Congressional hearing a "political charade." In a letter to The New York Times, he wrote, "The only 'police brutality' occurring on a regular, wide-scale basis in New York City is that which is perpetrated against the police. . . . Should we call for a Federal probe into our agonizing dilemma?"

Managing sponsored programs: getting the most for the money

Continued from Page 11

and large organizations. They also suggest where such offices may be placed within the parent organization. Such placement, they suggest, is a policy decision, and most certainly its placement in the organizational hierarchy will affect its operation.

In the second part one finds much of the information about the actual operation of such an office. The section includes such topics as, developing the capacity for project support, organizing the office, developing a management information system, developing communication systems and information sources, managing proposal preparation and processing, determining costs, negotiating and accepting awards, financial management, administration and project reports. This part provides many practical suggestions as well as ex-

amples of possible forms. The suggestions presented concerning determining organizational costs and the mention of the need for organizational review outside of the project director might well save some organizations a lot of strife and budgetary problems.

Part three, entitled "Management Issues in Special Areas," is just what the name suggests: a review of some very specialized issues in some fields of research, such as care of laboratory animals, patent policy, copyrights, etc. While the section on the treatment of laboratory animals may be of little importance to most individuals in the criminal justice field, the issues raised in regard to patents and copyrights offer some important food for thought as to who holds the rights to what is developed by or through a sponsored project. Part three also deals

with the administration of sponsored projects in small organizations, non-profit and university-connected organizations and health science organizations. Once again the authors have provided useful and concrete information as well as sample reporting forms.

The last section deals with emerging trends and the future of sponsored-program administration. A number of ideas and suggestions are offered, such as industry-university cooperation, consortiums, block grants and others. The ideas presented in reference to going outside the normal or traditional channels for funding are useful and thought-provoking for those seeking alternative funding sources.

The book's index and appendix also offer quite a lot of information. Examples include an excerpt from the National

Science Foundation guidelines, a checklist for a proposed budget, Federal regulations pertaining to sponsored projects and more.

The book is readable, useful and contains practical information. Managers of organizations with sponsored projects, or those who are looking into starting a sponsored-programs office should read this book. Individuals who are already administrators of sponsored programs will also find the book to be useful and informative, although somewhat basic in a few areas. Any individual who is new to the field of grant writing or administration should read this book carefully, as some of the information provided might assist them in avoiding problems and saving their organizations money.

HAL NEES

Boulder Police Department
Boulder, Colorado

The police subculture: looking to control the 'monster' that lurks within the ranks

Continued from Page 7

loses out as a once highly trained and efficient officer no longer remains a productive worker, not to mention the public embarrassment that may be incurred. In addition, the individual loses to an emotional, psychological or physiological consequence that affects not only health, income and personal esteem, but also wives, children and even innocent bystanders involved in a police action, i.e., the witness who is accidentally shot by a drunk officer. Hence, we can observe in almost all police departments an inordinately pronounced number of officers who are divorced, or unable to maintain any permanent relationship, or alcoholic, or simply extremely frustrated.

Thus, the toll for entering the police world and being consumed by the police subculture is characterized by extreme pressure and stress, usually resulting in a personality blow-out. The only real hope lies in the awareness of this phenomenon by police administrators who actively engage in human relations and development programs. By offering counselors

and psychologists, paid external leave when necessary, health care that includes alcohol and drug abuse treatment, family relations training and individual personality adjustment monitoring, many departments have addressed the terrible waste that may be lurking within the ranks of their own patrol officers. They have taken these steps to alleviate certain pressures and provide viable alternatives to the "pressure cooker syndrome." It seems only appropriate that an occupation which exhibits such a strong and loyal subculture be cognizant of its own "monster," and provide the means by which to control it.

(Robert W. Taylor, a former police officer, is currently an assistant professor and research fellow at the University of South Florida's International Center for the Study of Violence.)

Share the Wealth

Pass this copy of LEN on to a colleague and share the wealth of information.

Explaining criminals — sort of

Continued from Page 11

This reviewer would make two suggestions: First, the title of this volume should more accurately prepare the reader for its content. For example, "Explaining Human Behavior" would seem to be a more appropriate choice since this is what this volume addresses primarily. The content implies that there is no difference between noncriminal behavior and criminal behavior. If this is in fact the message, then the title and the content should communicate this idea more clearly.

Secondly, a more explicit explanation of the purpose of Volume I in relation to Volumes II-IV would be most helpful. As the author advises, the combined volumes read like a book. Yet, she also says that each may be read separately. Volume I, "Explaining Criminals," really provides an interesting and useful means of explaining *homo sapiens* and, as such, is an aid in explaining the complexities of potential influences on human behavior. However, due to the

book's title, the reader is led to believe that criminals require a distinctive explanation, which does not occur in Volume I.

Professor Nettler states that the "study is justified if it describes the difficulties of observing human action and explaining it." The justification is accomplished. The author's thoroughness leaves the reader fully aware of the seeming futility in explaining human behavior accurately and meaningfully. The value of this conclusion is to accentuate the need for care, prudence and objectivity when interpreting behavior, whether it be noncriminal or criminal.

"Explaining Criminals" presents interpretive themes that are prescriptions for thinking about life careers and paths. In this way, the volume provides a valuable and useful introductory contribution to the understanding of human behavior in general.

GEORGE T. FELKENES

Department of Criminal Justice
Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, California

Stuffing 10 pounds of rotten apples in a 5-pound bag

It's hardly "stop-the-presses" news that our prisons are packed to overflowing and growing worse by the week. Not a month goes by without a prison disturbance, protest or riot somewhere, and many correctional experts believe we're sitting on a powder keg with no clear mandate from the public for defusing it.

Many states have new prisons under construction — or at least on the drawing boards — and the Federal Government is building one new facility and considering three others. The question, though, is whether these new prisons will do enough to alleviate the crunch. Gos Moeller, president of the American Correctional Association,



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

tion, has estimated that 22 new prisons with 500 beds each are needed just to take care of the present load. That's a far bigger building program than is currently in the works.

The population of Federal and state prisons reached 412,303 at the end of 1982, even as the crime rate was declining slightly, according to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). That figure was a new record and an increase of 11.6 percent over 1981. The reason, of course, was stiffer sentencing laws demanded by the public.

BJS discerned one small ray of hope, suggesting that the rate of increase may be slowing. The agency's report noted: "The growth of the prison population was somewhat slower in each successive quarter of 1982. This suggests the possibility of an abatement in the rapid surge that has characterized the period since the mid-1970's."

But BJS held out little hope that the prison population will soon reach a plateau. In fact, it predicted that growth will continue at least until 1990, when the last of the men in the post-World War II baby boom reach their thirties and become, statistically, less prone to crime.

Meanwhile, the problem grows worse and the public remains ambivalent about what to do about it. While many states are building new prisons, others have seen bond issues for prison construction go down to defeat. Even when funds are available, there is often resistance in communities proposed as the sites for new prisons. The public, said one expert, wants criminals out of their sight but they won't accept the consequences.

Other than building new prisons, there are only two ways to deal with the problem, according to Anthony Trivisono, executive director of the American Correctional Association. "One," he said, "is to close the faucet at the front by considering prison only for the violent, dangerous, repeat offender and those who break the public trust. All others should be given a great deal of consideration for community programs. That would open up a lot of space." Georgia, New York, Ohio and Texas have used this method by permitting probation for some offenders who previously would have been imprisoned.

The alternative, Trivisono said, is to "open the faucet at the back." This is being done in Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and Oklahoma, which have early release programs for nonviolent criminals who are within 90 days of completing their prison terms if the prison population exceeds capacity for a specified time period.



A prisoner construction crew in Huntville, Tex., sets up Army tents in this 1981 photo, as Texas prison officials tried to comply with a Federal judge's order to reduce overcrowding in the state's penal system.

Wide World Photo

Just about everyone agrees in principle that more frequent use of probation and more community service and restitution programs are good ideas. Not everyone agrees, though, on which offenders should qualify for these alternatives to prison. New York County, N.Y., District Attorney Robert Morgenthau points out that most inmates have been convicted of violent or drug-related crimes, and, he said, "It's really a myth that there are a lot of people in state prison that don't belong there." Still, said the ACA's Trivisono, "There are tools at our disposal to assess risks. If these tools are allowed to function fully, we'd be much better off than flying by the seat of our pants."

While there seems to be a trend toward greater use of alternatives, the prison population continues to rise in most states. Last year only three — Kentucky, Michigan and West Virginia — reported decreases in the number of inmates. And the decline in Kentucky reflected merely a change in bookkeeping rather than a real drop because the state stopped counting inmates held in local jails because of overcrowding in state facilities.

Sixteen states besides Kentucky rely on county and municipal jails to handle the overflow from state institutions. Some 8,200 convicts were in local jails at the end of 1982 because they couldn't be accommodated in prisons, putting pressure on the jails and causing tension between state and local authorities.

The problem is not going away soon. Said Trivisono, "Every decision in corrections today seems to be in the area of how we can prevent overcrowding, or how you can continue good programming in an institution when you have overcrowding. Some people have the feeling that this is a transitory problem. But it appears from our crystal ball that it's going to be with us for quite a while."

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

Flaws of sentencing-guideline systems scrutinized in new book

Continued from Page 11

indefensible. Further, simply adding up what was done in the past to guide the future means that any illegalities (racism, sexism, etc.) or stupidities practiced in the past automatically become institutionalized as guidelines for the future.

By using mathematical models, there is an inclination for judges to forgo control of technology, and to abdicate their responsibility as decision-makers. The authors argue here that any effort at developing sentencing guidelines should be based on attempts to forge a consensus among judges on their own goals and policies.

Passing this point, the authors still argue point for point that the guidelines set up in these courts were mathematically flawed to the point of uselessness, and that the statistical measures chosen were inappropriate. Actually, the authors' language is a bit stronger than that. The Denver data set, they note, was flawed to the point where "any similarity between the results" of the data analysis used to set up the guidelines "and judges' actual sentencing practices would be little more than coincidental." The decision of the original investigators to treat the ques-

tion of whether to incarcerate and the question of sentence length as a single decision point "represents a significant departure from empirical reality."

At any rate, it may not have made much difference. The study of the actual compliance of judges with these guidelines, the authors argue, shows a compliance rate less than what should have happened even without the guidelines. There is little evidence of changes in racial or sexual differences in sentences after the introduction of the guidelines, and, in fact, no particular evidence of any strength that the guidelines had any impact whatsoever on judicial discretion, including the reduction of disparity, which was the point of the endeavor.

The two major flaws identified by the authors in the sentencing-guidelines approach studied were that the guidelines were voluntary, and that they did not take plea bargaining into account. Unless plea bargaining is figured into the guidelines, the ability of the prosecutor to manipulate charges makes a shambles of the drive for equity in sentencing. The authors here feel that voluntary guidelines are essentially a joke, and that the force and effect of law is essential to any guidelines approach.

Thus, several important issues are raised on the theoretical level, quite apart from any statistical analysis. Should guidelines be introduced without a provision for consideration of moral, ethical or legal issues, as opposed to simple mathematical institutionalization of past practices? Is there any reason to believe that courtroom decision-making networks, so carefully documented in political science and legal literature, would voluntarily forgo all self-interest

in favor of following voluntary guidelines? And, finally, given the fact that in many jurisdictions judicial discretion is already limited by prosecutorial plea bargaining and charging decisions, is there any reason to believe that the goals of any sentencing plan can be met as long as plea bargaining is not taken into account in the final sentence?

MARTIN D. SCHWARTZ
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky

Colo. counties get discretion standards

Continued from Page 3

guidelines said they felt the standards robbed them of their discretionary power. The guidelines are considered part of the operations manual and officers who make an arrest outside of the guidelines are subject to supervisory action.

But Nees said the standards were not established to take away officers' discretion. "We wanted to make sure that people were treated equitably and equally throughout the county," he said.

In Jefferson County, where the standards have been in effect since 1981, the

purpose of the guidelines was to ease crowding in jail. Since the guidelines were adopted, the number of misdemeanor offenders in the jail has decreased, Nees said.

Both counties also have adopted prosecution standards, although those standards vary more between the counties than do the arrest standards.

The prosecution standards for Boulder County include guidelines as to the basic criteria for charging a suspect, case investigation, admissibility of evidence, probability of conviction and discretionary factors such as extradition and costs of prosecution.

JOBS

Highway Patrol Troopers. The Florida Highway Patrol is conducting an ongoing recruitment campaign to recruit quality individuals for some 200 trooper positions.

Applicants must be at least 19 years of age and possess a high-school diploma or GED. In addition, applicants must meet at least one of the following requirements:

¶ Have at least two years of law enforcement experience after high school graduation;

¶ Have two years of active and continuous military service;

¶ Have three years of full-time work experience after high school;

¶ Completed at least 60 semester hours at a college or university.

Applicants must also have clean driving records.

Starting salary for troopers is \$13,968 per year. Starting salary is \$16,975 per year for troopers assigned to Broward, Dade, Palm Beach and Monroe Counties, to compensate for higher living expenses there.

For more information, contact any local Highway Patrol barracks or write to Florida Highway Patrol, 2900 Apalache Parkway, Tallahassee, FL 32301. Telephone: (904) 488-6517.

Police Officers. The Pasadena, Calif., Police Department is accepting applications on a continuous basis for the position of police officer.

Candidates must be at least 21 years old, with vision no worse than 20/70 correctable to 20/30 and weight proportionate to height. Applicants must also possess a high-school diploma or GED, and must successfully meet California Minimum Training Standards. Screening includes written test, psychological and polygraph exams, medical exam and physical agility test,

background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$2147-\$2436 per month after three years. Officers with associate degrees receive \$2212-\$2501; with bachelor's degrees, \$2255.33-\$2544.33. Lateral entry is available at the rank of police officer.

For more information or applications, contact: Lieut. Gary Bennett, Pasadena Police Department, 142 N. Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, CA 91103. Telephone (213) 577-4575.

Postal Inspectors. The Inspection Service of the U.S. Postal Service is seeking able men and women for postal inspector positions. Duties are divided into three broad areas: criminal investigations, audit investigations and security/administration. The nature of a postal inspector's work requires much travel and frequent absences from home, and inspectors must be willing to accept assignment wherever their services are needed. Initial assignment will not be to the immediate area from which appointed.

Applicants should be graduates of resident colleges or universities with a minimum of a four-year degree. Degrees in accounting, law or the computer sciences make the applicant more competitive for available positions. Work experience in these areas is particularly desirable. Applicants must also possess a valid driver's license.

Starting salary is \$23,669 per year; \$26,199 after a year's satisfactory performance. Salary rises to a minimum of \$28,119 within 2½ years of appointment.

Application forms can be obtained from any Postal Inspector in Charge. Local Post Offices can furnish the address.

Police Officers. The City of Richmond, Va., is conducting testing on a weekly basis for the position of police

officer, to bolster a department of 543 officers in 13 specialized divisions, serving a population of 250,000 in a 63-square-mile area.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, with height and weight proportionate. Vision must be at least 20/50 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20. Two years of college are desirable, although candidates with a high school diploma or the equivalent will be considered.

Entry-level salary is \$16,536 annually, with an additional \$300 per year for officers with associate's degrees, and \$600 per year for those with bachelor's degrees. Benefits include a college tuition reimbursement program, 11½ paid holidays per year, three to four weeks paid vacation depending on longevity, health, life and dental insurance plans, one day of sick leave per month and a noncontributory retirement program.

The City of Richmond ranked 29th of 277 U.S. cities as the best place to live in the country, based on climate, housing, health care services, crime rate, recreation and the arts, transportation, education and the local economy. The city's economy ranks in the top half of the nation's urban area, with an unemployment rate that is the third lowest in the country. Future income growth is projected at 27 percent.

To apply or obtain additional information, contact: Department of Personnel, City of Richmond, 900 East Broad Street, Room 101, Richmond, VA 23219. Telephone: (804) 780-8733, 34.

Special Agents. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement, headquartered in Tallahassee, is seeking to fill a number of statewide positions. The special agents investigate organized crime and assist local law enforcement agencies.

Requirements include: graduation from a standard high school and seven years of sworn investigative or sworn law enforcement experience (successful completion of college course work may be substituted at a rate of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours on a year-for-year basis up to a maximum of four years of the required experience). Financial investigation or accounting experience preferred.

Starting salary is \$20,378.88 per year, plus fringe benefits. An additional cost-of-living salary differential of \$4,363.92 annually for agents assigned to the southern part of the state.

To apply, submit resume to: Personnel Office, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32302. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Police Lieutenant. The Georgetown, S.C., Police Department is currently accepting applications for the position of lieutenant in its Investigations Section. Georgetown is a coastal city with a population of 10,000 and a police department of 40 employees.

The investigations lieutenant will direct the activities of and exercise command over the Investigations Section. Desirable qualifications include a bachelor's degree in criminal justice and three years experience, including one year as an investigative supervisor.

The salary range is \$14,972 to \$20,961, with excellent fringe benefits. For an application, contact: Chief James F. Elders, Georgetown Police Department, 1405 Prince Street, Georgetown, SC 29440. Telephone: (803) 546-4141.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). The police department in Santa Cruz, Calif., is conducting continuous testing for experienced police officers. Minimum qualifications include: high school diploma or the equivalent; POST certificate with application; height proportionate to weight; minimum of 21 years of age before hiring.

Salary range is \$1712 to \$2043 per month, with liberal benefits. For information and application, contact: Personnel Office, 809 Center Street, Room 9, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. Final filing date: June 1, 1984. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Bilingual Police Officers. Police officers who are bilingual in Spanish and English are being sought by the San Jose, Calif., Police Department.

Candidates must be bilingual in Spanish, 21 to 35 years of age, a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20, with 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units.

Salary range is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and a half percent for advanced POST. Forty-hour, four-day work week, \$400 annual uniform allowance, paid medical and dental plans, equipment provided. A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants who reside 100 or more miles from San Jose.

Send inquiries to: San Jose Police Department, Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270. Telephone: (408) 277-4951.

Runaways and Non-Runaways In an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

by Albert R. Roberts, *Seton Hall University*
with an Introduction by Albert S. Allissi, *University of Connecticut*



Every year an estimated million people run away from home, and many of these people are adolescents who become victims of crime, drugs, sex, and murder. In approaching the problem of runaway youth, Professor Roberts studied and interviewed in depth thirty runaways and thirty other youths who had not left their homes.

"Dr. Roberts' study," states Dr. Allissi in the Introduction, "is not just another comparison control group study. . . (but) sheds light on concrete episodes, crucial situational and interactional variables. Parents and others so essential to the study process are brought into the study. . . as a significant component in the interactional drama that brings about runaway behavior. . . Dr. Roberts' study. . . forces us to recognize that the problem behavior of our youths. . . lacks meaning unless it is seen in the situational and interactional context in which it is fostered and subject to social and legal controls."

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Criminal Justice Center Monograph No. 13

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Order prepaid from The John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

UPCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

5-10. Eleventh Annual Conference on Black Renaissance in Law Enforcement. Presented by the National Black Police Association. To be held in Detroit, Mich.

6. Criminal History Records. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

6-7. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Bellingham, Wash. Fee: \$60.

6-8. DEA Clandestine Lab. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

7-8. Identikit. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

12-13. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$60. To be held in Park City, Utah.

12-14. Death Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$175. To be held in New York City.

12-16. Analytical Investigation Methods. Sponsored by Northwest Police Academy. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$395.

12-16. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management (IPTM). Fee: \$295.

12-16. Stress in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

16-17. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$60. To be held in Atlanta, Ga.

19-23. Police Budget Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla.

19-23. Micro-Computer Workshop For Police Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395.

19-30. Criminal Intelligence Analysis. Sponsored by the Texas Department of Public Safety. To be held in Austin, Tex.

19-30. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.

24-25. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$60. To be held in Indianapolis, Ind.

26-27. Electronic Spying and Countermeasures. Presented by Ross Engineering Associates. Fee: \$400.

26-28. Rape & Sexual Deviance Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$175.

26-28. Advanced Police Budget Officer Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250.

26-30. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

30. Credit Card & Check Fraud Control. Presented by Fraud & Theft Information Bureau. Co-sponsored by John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

OCTOBER

3-4. Corruption Control & Internal Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

3-6. Field Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

3-7. Analytical Investigation Methods. Sponsored by Iowa Department of Public Safety. Conducted by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Des Moines, IA. Fee: \$395.

4. Check Fraud and Forgery. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University.

4-6. Bank Security. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University.

5. People Protection. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University.

10-14. Planning Officers Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

10-14. Emergency Rescue Operations. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

10-14. Police Composite Artists Training Course. Presented by the Colorado State University. To be held in Fort Collins, Colo.

12-14. Advanced Instructor Course. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

12-14. Emergency Rescue Operations. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

13-14. Hostage Recovery: On the Street & Correctional Facilities. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

17-19. Covert Operations: Decoy; Sting; Undercover. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$175.

17-21. Analytical Investigation Methods. Presented by ANACAPA Training Courses. Sponsored by Virginia State Police. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$395.

17-28. Police Instructor Training. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

17-28. Police Motorcycle Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$1,000.

17-November 11. 36th School of Police Supervision. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation.

18-21. Recovery of Human Skeletal Remains. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

19-21. Police Media Relations. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

20-21. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Buffalo, N.Y. Fee: \$60.

24-28. Crime Prevention. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

24-November 4. Police Supervision. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

24-November 4. Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

24-November 4. Criminal Intelligence Analysis. Sponsored by the Virginia State Police. Conducted by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$695.

24-28. Crime Prevention. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

31-November 1. Managing An Investigative Unit. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay Col-

lege of Criminal Justice.

31-November 4. Advanced Jail Operations. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

NOVEMBER

3-4. The Law Enforcement Professional: Crisis Within and Without. Presented by McCabe Associates. Fee: \$200.

7-9. Accident Investigation Photography. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

7-11. Analytical Investigation Methods. Conducted by ANACAPA Training Courses. Sponsored by Montgomery County Department of Police. To be held in Rockville, MD.

7-18. Advanced Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

7-18. DEA Narcotics. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

10-11. Vehicle Homicide. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

11-17. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

11-18. Terrorism & Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

15-16. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$60. To be held in Gatlinburg, Tenn.

16-17. Crisis Management Disorders & Disasters. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

18-21. Sixth Annual Conference. Presented by the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. Fee: \$105. To be held in Columbus, Ohio.

21-23. Law Enforcement Budgeting. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

21-23. Traffic Law. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

22-23. Evidence Presentation. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

28-30. Major Case Investigation: Burglary-Robbery. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$175.

28-December 2. Sex Crimes. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

28-December 2. Crime Scene Technician. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

28-December 2. Advanced Patrol Techniques. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

28-December 9. Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

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Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main Street, P.O. Box 1576, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

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Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

California Gang Investigators Assn., P.O. Box 54182, Los Angeles, CA 90054. Tel.: (213) 847-8687.

Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center/Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 945 S. Detroit, Toledo, OH 43614

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80522

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Bldg., University of Southern California, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90089. Tel.: (213) 743-2497

Florida Law Enforcement Academy/Organized Crime Institute, 400 W. Robinson St., Suite 201, Orlando, FL 32801

Forensic Communication Associates, P.O. Box 12323, University Station, Gainesville, FL 32604.

Forensic Mental Health Associates, 3 Ireland Rd., Newtown Center, MA 02159. Tel.: (617) 332-0228

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105

Humber College of Applied Arts, 205 Humber College Blvd., Ontario, Canada M9W5L7. Tel.: (416) 675-3111 ext. 394

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida,

4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. Tel.: (202) 686-2405

International Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (800) 638-4085.

International Assn. of Auto Theft Investigators, Executive Offices, 12416 Feldon St., Wheaton, MD 20906. Tel.: (301) 946-4114

International Assn. of Bomb Technicians and Investigators, P.O. Box 6609, Colorado Springs, CO 80904.

International Juvenile Officers Assn. Inc., P.O. Box 29952, St. Louis, MO 63129. Tel.: (314) 894-7663.

International Assn. of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, James L. McGovern, Executive Director, P.O. Box 98127, Atlanta, GA 30359

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, Inc. 1300 Beaubien, Detroit, MI 48226.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Koga Institute, 2210 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, CA 90403. Tel.: (213) 373-3343.

Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Suite 210, Denver CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026.

National Assn. of Blacks in Criminal Justice, 1983 National Conference Committee, P.O. Box 1117, Atlanta, GA 30301. Tel.: (404) 758-2201

National Assn. of Chiefs of Police, Los Angeles Lodge 8, Box 27185, Los Angeles, CA 90027-0185

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604

National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6987

National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Tel.: (312) 527-4800 ext. 238

National Crime Prevention Council, Rm. 718, 805 15th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20005. Tel.: (202) 393-7141

National Training Center of Polygraph

Science, 200 W. 57th St., Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019

National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036. Tel.: (202) 785-0764

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St. Louis Metropolitan Police Dept., Planning and Development Division, 1200 Clark Ave., Room 304-F, St. Louis, MO 63103. Tel.: (314) 444-5647

Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K St. N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006

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Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.

Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, 11380 N.W. 27 Ave., Miami, FL 33167. Tel.: (305) 685-4505, James D. Stinecomb, Director

Southeastern Ohio Regional Crime Laboratory/Hocking Technical College, Nelsonville, OH 45764. Tel.: (614) 753-3591.

Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080

S & W Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101. Tel.: (413) 781-8300 ext. 255

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

August 8, 1983

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
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444 West 56th Street
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Moonlight melee in Denver

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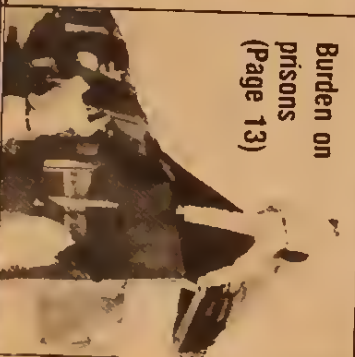
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